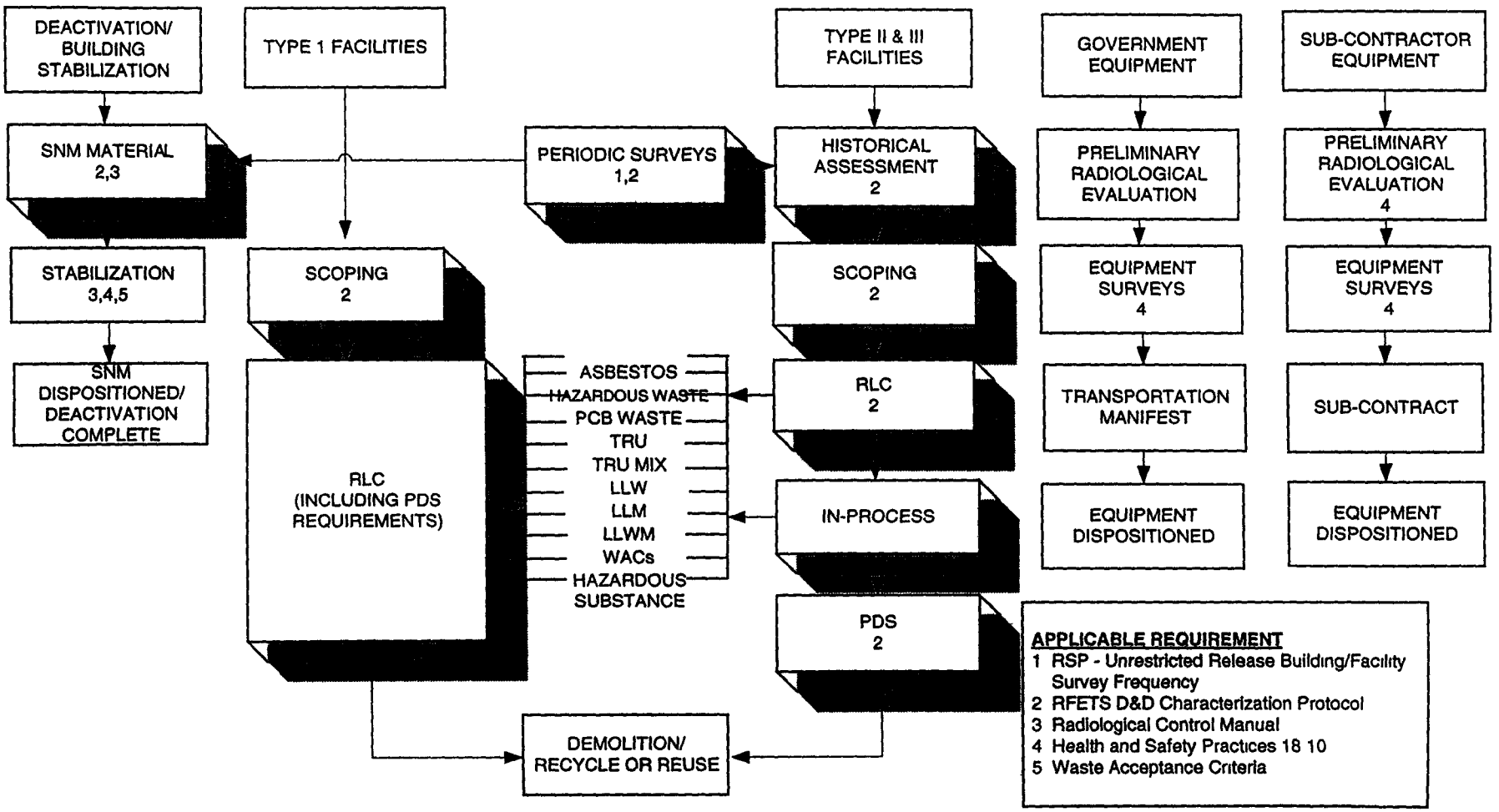
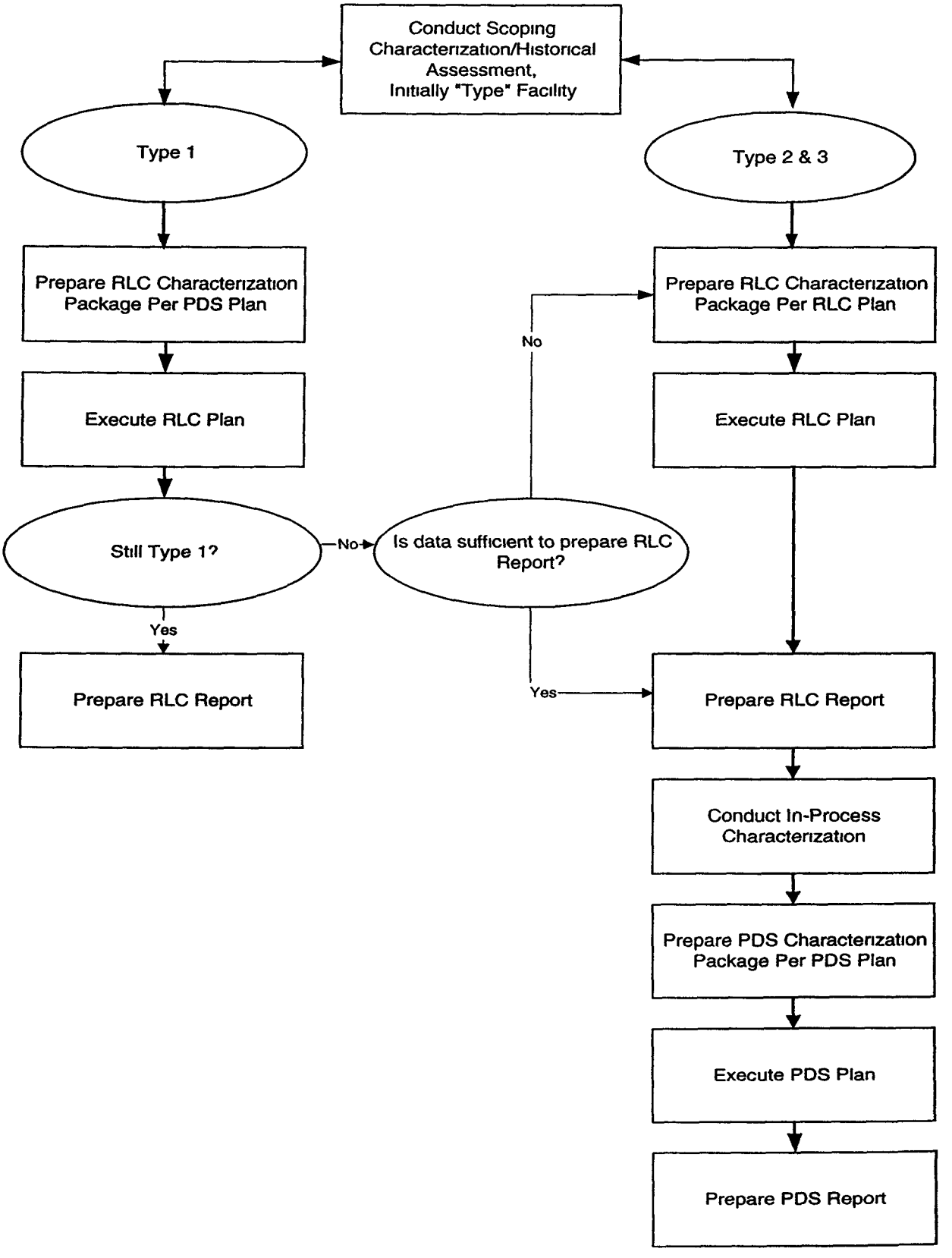
TABLE 4.1 KEY REGULATIONS, REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

Phase of Characterization	Radiological	Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Substances	PCBs	Beryllium	Asbestos
Scoping	MARSSIM Section 3 4	6 CCR 1007-3, Parts 261 and 268	40 CFR 302 4	40 CFR 257 5 through 257 30, 40 CFR 258, 40 CFR 761	6CCR 1007-3, Part 261, and the RFETS CBDPP	40 CFR 763 and 5 CCR 1001-10
Reconnaissance Level	DOE Order 5400 5 DOE No-Rad-Added Program	6 CCR 1007-3, Parts 261 and 268	40 CFR 302 4	40 CFR 257 5 through 257 30, 40 CFR 258, 40 CFR 761	6CCR 1007-3, Part 261, and the RFETS CBDPP	40 CFR 763 and 5 CCR 1001-10
In-Process	DOE Order 5400 5 DOE No-Rad-Added Program	6 CCR 1007-3, Parts 261 and 268	40 CFR 302 4	40 CFR 257 5 through 257 30, 40 CFR 258, 40 CFR 761	6CCR 1007-3, Part 261, and the RFETS CBDPP	40 CFR 763 and 5 CCR 1001-10
Pre-Demolition Survey	DOE Order 5400 5 DOE No-Rad-Added Program MARSSIM Sections 4 0 - 9 0	6 CCR 1007-3, Parts 261 and 268	40 CFR 302 4	40 CFR 257 5 through 257 30, 40 CFR 258, 40 CFR 761	6CCR 1007-3, Part 261, and the RFETS CBDPP	40 CFR 763 and 5 CCR 1001-10

Appendix A The RFETS Characterization Process



Appendix B
The D&D Characterization Process Logic Diagram



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5.0 OVERVIEW OF THE DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVE (DQO) PROCESS

Establishing characterization requirements **SHALL** identify the data required to support disposition decisions This section describes the EPA DQO process, which **SHALL** be applied to facility characterization at RFETS Implementing this process helps determine the data needs of each D&D project, evaluate whether existing data are useful, and optimize the number and types of additional measurements taken and analyses completed

A means to ensure adequate data quality is adherence to this characterization protocol, as well as the RLCP and the PDSP, throughout the facility disposition process Characterization results will be used to support various decommissioning decisions, such as technology selection, alternative development, material release, and waste management Results will also be used by other organizations in making decisions associated with occupational safety, industrial hygiene, environmental protection, regulatory compliance, etc Therefore, decommissioning project personnel **SHALL** provide characterization results to all appropriate Kaiser-Hill (K-H) Team organizations

5.1 DQO PROCESS

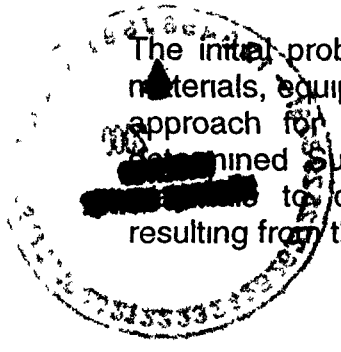
The DQO process is a systematic approach to ensure that data are acquired and evaluated according to their intended use Coupled with verification and validation (V&V), DQOs establish a framework providing for technically sound decisions The DQO process involves the following seven steps

1 State the Problem,
2 Identify the Decision,
3 Identify the Inputs to the Decision,
4 Define the Boundaries of the Decision,
5 Develop the Decision Rule,
6 Specify Tolerable Limits on Decision Errors, and
7 Optimize the Design for Obtaining Data

The following sections apply the DQO process to the RFETS Characterization Program associated with D&D activities

The Problem

The initial problem is that "definitive" quantities and "types" of contaminated media, materials, equipment, and structures are not known and must be determined before an approach for facility disposition and the management of waste streams can be determined Surveys/samples must be taken prior to demolition to properly characterize [redacted] to determine appropriate management of materials and/or equipment resulting from the decommissioning process



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